200400198

No.

THE UNITED STATES

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE; PRESENTS SHALL COME;

Hioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.

LILEGES, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED DISTINCT VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED, OR TUBER PROPAGATED PLANT, THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE TITLE THERETO IS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID PRICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HEIRS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY ARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC WE SISHMENT OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE eg to exclude others from selling the variety, or offering it for sale, or reproducing it, or ING IT, OR EXPORTING IT, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE TRIGOR, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE IR USING IT IN PRODUCING A HYBRID OR DIFFERENT VARIETY THEREFROM, TO THE EXTENT FIE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT. (84 STAT. 1542, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. 2321 ET SEQ.)

CORN, FIELD

'PHAJE'

Reissuance, original grant, June, 9, 2006

In Cestimonn Merror, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Hint Inviety Protection Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, D.C. this twenty-first day of August, in the year two thousand and six.

CAPACITY OR TITLE

Research Scientist

CAPACITY OR TITLE

DATE

5-3-2004

2004 00 19 3

GENERAL: To be effectively filed with the Plant Variety Protection Office (PVPO), ALL of the following items must be received in the PVPO: (1) Completed application form signed by the owner; (2) completed exhibits A, B, C, E; (3) for a seed reproduced variety at least 2,500 viable untreated seeds, for a hybrid variety at least 2,500 untreated seeds of each line necessary to reproduce the variety, or for tuber reproduced varieties verification that a viable (in the sense that it will reproduce an entire plant) tissue culture will be deposited and maintained in an approved public repository; (4) check drawn on a U.S. bank for \$3,652 (\$432 filing fee and \$3,220 examination fee), payable to "Treasurer of the United States" (See Section 97.6 of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.) Partial applications will be held in the PVPO for not more than 90 days, then returned to the applicant as unfilled. Mail application and other requirements to Plant Variety Protection Office, AMS, USDA, Room 401, NAL Building, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705-2351. Retain one copy for your files. All items on the face of the application are self explanatory unless noted below. Corrections on the application form and exhibits must be initialed and dated. DO NOT use masking materials to make corrections. If a certificate is allowed, you will be requested to send a check payable to "Treasurer of the United States" in the amount of \$432 for issuance of the certificate. Certificates will be issued to owner, not licensee or agent.

Plant Variety Protection Office Telephone: (301) 504-5518 FAX: (301) 504-5291

Homepage: http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/pvpo/pvp.htm

To avoid conflict with other variety names in use, the applicant must check the appropriate recognized authority and provide evidence that name has been cleared by the appropriate recognized authority before the Certificate of Protection is issued. For example, for agricultural and vegetable crops, contact: Seed Branch, AMS, USDA, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 401 NAL Building, Beltsville, MD 20705. Telephone: (301) 504-5682 http://www.ams.usda.gov/lsg/seed.htm.

JTEM

- 19a. Give:
- (1) the genealogy, including public and commercial varieties, lines, or clones used, and the breeding method;
- (2) the details of subsequent stages of selection and multiplication;
- (3) evidence of uniformity and stability; and
- (4) the type and frequency of variants during reproduction and multiplication and state how these variants may be identified
- 19b. Give a summary of the variety's distinctness. Clearly state how this application variety may be distinguished from all other varieties in the same crop. If the new variety is most similar to one variety or a group of related varieties:
 - (1) identify these varieties and state all differences objectively;
 - (2) attach statistical data for characters expressed numerically and demonstrate that these are clear differences; and
 - (3) submit, if helpful, seed and plant specimens or photographs (prints) of seed and plant comparisons which clearly indicate distinctness.
- 19c. Exhibit C forms are available from the PVPO Office for most crops; specify crop kind. Fill in Exhibit C (Objective Description of Variety) form as completely as possible to describe your variety.
- 19d. Optional additional characteristics and/or photographs. Describe any additional characteristics that cannot be accurately conveyed in Exhibit C. Use comparative varieties as is necessary to reveal more accurately the characteristics that are difficult to describe, such as plant habit, plant color, disease resistance, etc.
- 19e. Section 52(5) of the Act requires applicants to furnish a statement of the basis of the applicant's ownership. An Exhibit E form is available from the PVPO.
- 20. If "Yes" is specified (seed of this variety be sold by variety name only, as a class of certified seed), the applicant MAY NOT reverse this affirmative decision after the variety has been sold and so labeled, the decision published, or the certificate issued. However, if "No" has been specified, the applicant may change the choice. (See Regulations and Rules of Practice, Section 97.103).
- 23. See Sections 41, 42, and 43 of the Act and Section 97.5 of the regulations for eligibility requirements.
- 24. See Section 55 of the Act for instructions on claiming the benefit of an earlier filing date.
- 22. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide a statement as to the limitation and sequence of generations that may be certified.)
- 23. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide the date of first sale, disposition, transfer, or use for each country and the circumstances, if the variety (including any harvested material) or a hybrid produced from this variety has been sold, disposed of, transferred, or used in the U.S. or other countries.)

United States, Nov. 1, 2003

24. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please give the country, date of filing or issuance, and assigned reference number, if the variety or any component of the variety is protected by intellectual property right (Plant Breeder's Right or Patent).)

NOTES: It is the responsibility of the applicant/owner to keep the PVPO informed of any changes of address or change of ownership or assignment or owner's representative during the life of the application/certificate. The fees for filing a change of address; owner's representative; ownership or assignment; or any modification of owner's name is specified in Section 97.175 of the regulations. (See Section 101 of the Act, and Sections 97.130, 97.131, 97.175(h) of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.)

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1.4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, marital or family status, political beliefs, parental status, or protected genetic information. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call 202-720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Exhibit A. Origin and Breeding History

Pedigree: PH1B5/PH2E4)XA423151X

Pioneer Line PHAJE, Zea mays L., a yellow endosperm corn inbred, was developed by Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. from the single cross hybrid PH1B5 (Certificate No. 9800355) X PH2E4 (PVP Certificate No. 9900374) using the pedigree method of plant breeding. Varieties PH1B5 and PH2E4 are proprietary inbred lines of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Selfing was practiced from the above hybrid for _8 generations using pedigree selection. During line development, crosses were made to inbred testers for the purpose of estimating the line's combining ability. Yield trials were grown at Champaign, Illinois as well as other Pioneer research locations. After initial testing, additional hybrid combinations have been evaluated and subsequent generations of the line have been grown and hand-pollinated with observations again made for uniformity.

Variety PHAJE has shown uniformity and stability for all traits as described in Exhibit C - "Objective Description of Variety". It has been self-pollinated and ear-rowed _6 generations with careful attention paid to selection criteria and uniformity of plant type to assure genetic homozygousity and phenotypic stability. The line has been increased both by hand and in isolated fields with continued observations for uniformity and stability, and for _3 generations during the final stages of inbred development and seed multiplication. Very high standards for genetic purity have been established morphologically using field observations and electrophoretically using sound lab molecular marker methodology.

No variant traits have been observed or are expected in PHAJE.

The criteria used in the selection of PHAJE were yield, both per se and in hybrid combinations; late season plant health, grain quality, stalk lodging resistance, and kernel size, especially important in production. Other selection criteria include: ability to germinate in adverse conditions; disease and insect resistance; pollen yield and tassel size.

Exhibit A: Developmental history for PHAJE

Season/Year Pedigree Grown	Inbreeding Level of Pedigree Grown		
PH1B5	F0		
PH2E4	F0		
PH1B5/PH2E4 Winter 1996	F1		
PH1B5/PH2E4)X Summer 1997	F2		
PH1B5/PH2E4)XA4 Summer 1998	F3		
PH1B5/PH2E4)XA42 Summer 1999	F4		
PH1B5/PH2E4)XA423 Winter 1999	F5		
PH1B5/PH2E4)XA4231 Summer 2000	F6		
PH1B5/PH2E4)XA42315 Winter 2000	F7		
PH1B5/PH2E4)XA423151 Summer 2001	F8		
PH1B5/PH2E4)XA423151X	F9 SEED		

^{*}PHAJE was selfed and ear-rowed from F3 through F8 generation.

#Uniformity and stability were established from F7 through F9 generation and beyond when seed supplies were increased.

Exhibit B: Novelty Statement

Variety PHAJE mostly resembles Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. proprietary inbred line PH2E4 (PVP Certificate No. 9900374). Tables 1A and 1B show two sample t-tests on data collected primarily in Johnston and Dallas Center, IA. The traits collectively show measurable differences between the two varieties.

Exhibit B: Novelty Statement

Variety PHAJE has fewer kernel rows per ear (14.6 vs 18.7) than variety PH2E4 (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PHAJE has a longer leaf length (84.6 cm vs 79.5 cm) than variety PH2E4 (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PHAJE has a shorter tassel central spike length (26.1 cm vs 30.0 cm) than variety PH2E4 (Table 1A, 1B).

Exhibit B: Novelty Statement Tables

and PH2E4. Each year varieties were grown in 3 locations that had different environmental conditions. Environments had different planting dates and were i Table 1A: Data from Johnston and Dallas Center, IA broken out by year and across environments are supporting evidence for differences between PHAJE different fields. A two-sample t-test was used to compare differences between means.

Prob_(2- tall)* Pooled	0.000	0.000	0.004	0000		0.000	0.000
t- Project (ail)	-6.2	-1.1	С	5.4	0000	1 ,	-5.5
)F PooledVal	28	28	28	28	000	0	28
stdError- 2	0.511	0.214	0.761	0.925	0 7 0	0	0.651
tdError-S	0.428	0.289	0.892	0.806	0.453	0. ±	0.611
eviation-S	1.981	0.828	2.947	3.583	1 × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	2	2.520
Mean-StdDeviation-StdDeviation-StdError-StdError-StdError-2 Mean_Diff 1 2 DF	1.656	1.121	3.453	3.121	4 7.54	2	2.366
/ean_Diff	4,	-4.0	3.7	6.7	4	ò	4.9
Aean- 2 N	18.9	18.4	79.4	79.5	34	<u>;</u>	29.1
/lean-li	15 14.8	14.4	83.1	86.2	15 27 9		24.2
ount-li	5	.	15	15	<u>ر.</u>	2	15 15 24.2
-Count-C	15	12	13	15	15	2	15
WARIET 2	PH2E4	PH2E4	PH2E4	PH2E4	PH2F4		PH2E4
YEAR VARIETY-VARIETY-Gount-Gount-Mean-M	2002PHAJE	2003PHAJE	2002PHAJE	2003PHAJE	2002 PHA.IF		2003PHAJE
DataField	ear row number	ear row number	leaf length (cm)	leaf length (cm)	tassel central	tassel central	spike length (cm) 2003PHAJE

Exhibit B. Novelty Statement Tables

Table 1B: Summary data from Johnston and Dallas Center, IA across years and environments are supporting evidence for differences between PHAJE and PH2E4. Environments had different planting dates and were in different fields. A two-sample t-test was used to compare differences between means.

rob_(2-) Pooled	0.000	0000	} !	0.000	Commence of the commence of th
t Pooled fail	-10.8	22		-5.9	
PooledValu	58	58	 	58	
Fron-P	0.277	0.589		0.433	
idError-Si 2	0.256	0.658		2.371 0.510	
Jeviation-S	1.516	3.224		2.371	
eviation-StdI 2	1.404	3.605		2.791	
ean_Diff	4.1	5.2		4.0	
lean- 1 Me	18.7	79.5		30.0	
lean-N 2	14.6	84.6	-4111/01/07	30 26.1	
	ဗ္ဗ	30		က္က	
200	30	30		30	
4VARIETY+	PH2E4	PH2E4		PH2E4	
AAV3 (47 IN C.) VI C.	PHAJE	PHAJE	O	PHAJE	
DataFjeld	ear row number	leaf length (cm)	tassel central spike	length (cm)	

Our experimental design was set up in a typical complete block design commonly used in agricultural corn research experiments using three locations/environments. One replication was grown at each location. This is one more environment than is required according to the PVP application instructions. Our approach was to test the variety in more than 1 location (as instructed) while also allowing us the extra location/environment if there should be an unexpected failure at a location due to weather or other problems. There may also be situations where an additional year of testing was conducted resulting in 2 years of trial data. There would likely be more variability due to soil type differences, nutrients, or weather typical of different testing environments than if all three trials were grown in the same field on the same farm with the same planting dates in the same year. If you recommend that all locations/environments are grown in the same field with the same planting dates and same year, please let us know and we will adjust our 2007 procedures.

The experimental design and methods for 2003 were as follows:

Please update the exhibit C addendum with this paragraph:

The experiment procedures involved three environments with different planting dates, planted in 17.42 ft. rows with 2 rows for each variety. Approximately 24-30 plants emerged in each of 2 rows for a total of around 48 to 60 plants being evaluated at each location and 144 to 180 plants across locations. For plant level traits, we sampled 5 representative plants from the 2 rows of the 2 row plot (group) of plants at each location. For plot level traits we evaluated the 2 row plot (group) and gave a representative score or average on the 48-60 plants in the group within an experiment.

Some traits can be especially variable under different environmental factors influenced by weather, soil type, or planting dates. Varying temperatures or day length could impact the meristem growth during various tissue differentiation stages. The meristem differentiation of the ear and other tissues could be impacted as well as the success of pollination during flowering and frequency of kernel abortion during grain fill. Such variation could impact some of the traits that you mention because our experiment design does not grow all of the trials in the same field with the same planting date.

I would be happy to share detailed protocols or discuss with you in more detail the sampling, experiment design, reporting, and the conscientious evaluations that went into the characterization of the data..

United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service Science and Technology, Plant Variety Protection Office National Agricultural Library Building, Room 400 Beltsville, MD 20705-2351

OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY CORN (Zea Mays L.)

Pioneer Hi-Bred In		l variety Seed	Source		riety Name or Te I AJE	emporary De	esignation
Address (Street & N 7301 NW 62nd Ave	o., or R.F.D. No., City, State, 2 nue, P.O. Box 85, Johnston,	Zip Code and Country lowa 50131-0085	FOR O	FFICIAL USE		PVPO Nur 20040	
adding leading zero	te number that describes the vest if necessary. Completenessary for an adequate variety des	should be striven for to	establish an adequa	y in the spaces ate variety des	s below. Right ju cription. Traits d	istify whole r esignated by	numbers by / a "*" are
COLOR CHOICES (01. Light Green 02. Medium Green 03. Dark Green 04. Very Dark Gree 05. Green-Yellow	08. Yellow-Orange	ell color code to describe 11. Pink 12. Light Red 13. Cherry Red 14. Red 15. Red & White	all color choices; de 16. Pale Purple 17. Purple 18. Colorless 19. White 20. White Cappe	21. E 22. T 23. £ 24. B	uff	26. Other (D	
STANDARD INBRE Yellow Dent Familio Family B14 B37 B73 C103 Oh43 WF9	D CHOICES [Use the most sines: Members CM105, A632, B64, B68 B37, B76, H84 N192, A679, B73, Nc268 Mo17, Va102, Va35, A682 A619, MS71, H99, Va26 W64A, A554, A654, Pa91	nilar (in background and Yellow Dent (Unrelated Co109, ND246 Oh7, T232 W117, W153R W182BN White Dent: CI66, H105, Ky):		et Corn: C13, Iowa5129 orn: SG1533, 47	5, P39, 2132 722, HP301,	!
<u>3</u> (1=Swee	intermediate types in commer et, 2=Dent, 3=Flint, 4=Flour, 5 nts: Flint/Dent		Pipecorn)	St	andard Inbred N 2 Type	lame I	MO17
	E DEVELOPED IN THE U.S.A est, 2=N.Central, 3=N.East, 4=		S.West, 7=Other		andard Seed So Region	ource	PI 558532
		to 50% of plants in silk to 50% of plants in polle	'n	 	DAYS 64 60 2	<u>1.</u> 	JNITS 502.2 392.5 54
84.1 cm Ear 16.8 cm Len 0.0 Average 1.1 Average 3 Anthocy	It Height (to tassel tip) Height (to base of top ear nod gth of Top Ear Internode Number of Tillers Number of Ears per Stalk vanin of Brace Roots: 1=Abser	e) nt, 2=Faint, 3=Moderate,	11.12 11.66 2.24 0.01 0.11 4=Dark	e Size I 30 I 30 I 30 I 6 I 6 I	Mean 224.2 78.7 16.1 0.0 1.0 2	St.Dev. 19.51 12.51 2.10 0.01 0.07	Sample Size 30 30 30 6 6
Application Variety	Data		Page 1	ı St	andard Inbred D	pata	

5. LEAF 10.0 cm Width of Ear Node Leaf 84.6 cm Length of Ear Node Leaf	St.Dev. 0.93	Sample Size 1	Mean	St.Dev.	
10.0 cm Width of Ear Node Leaf				OLDEV.	Sample Size
84.6 cm Length of Ear Node Leaf	<u>v.sa</u>	<u>30</u> 1	<u>9.6</u>	<u>1.07</u>	30
	<u>3.61</u>	<u>30</u> ∣	<u>69.0</u>	4.10	30 30 30
5.5 Number of leaves above top ear	0.94	<u>30</u> l	5.7	0.80	<u>30</u>
23.8 Degrees Leaf Angle	6.26	<u>30</u> l	<u>25.9</u>	<u>4.69</u>	<u>30</u>
(Measure from 2nd leaf above ear at anthesis to stalk above	e leaf)	_ 1	•		
4 Leaf Color (Munsell code) 7.5GY 3/4		l	4 (Munsell o	code) <u>5GY</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>2</u> Leaf Sheath Pubescence (Rate on scale from 1=none to 9	9=like peach fu	uzz) l	<u>4</u>		
Marginal Waves (Rate on scale from 1=none to 9=many)		1	_		
Longitudinal Creases (Rate on scale from 1=none to 9=ma	any)	: I	_		
6. TASSEL:	St.Dev.	Sample Size	Mean	St.Dev.	Sample Size
8.0 Number of Primary Lateral Branches	2.47	30 I	5.5	1,11	30
18.4 Branch Angle from Central Spike	6.41	30 I	<u>35.6</u>	<u>9.75</u>	<u>30</u>
55.8 cm tassel Length	<u>4.34</u>	30 i	66.1	3 <u>.06</u>	<u>30</u>
(from top leaf collar to tassel tip)	710-1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	2122	<u>50</u>
6 Pollen Shed (Rate on scale from 0=male sterile to 9=heav	v shed)	i	<u>6</u>		
6 Anther Color (Munsel code) 7.5Y 8/6	,,	i		code) 2.5G	Y 8/8
17 Glume Color (Munsell code) 10RP 2/8		i		code) <u>5GY</u>	
1 Bar Glumes (Glume Bands): 1=Absent, 2=Present		i	1	,	
7a. EAR (Unhusked Data):					
12 Silk Color (3 days after emergence) (Munsell code)	. <u>5R</u>		1 Munsell o		Y 8/6
2 Fresh Husk Color (25 days after 50% silking) (Munsell co-		<u>Y 6/8</u> I	2 Munsell o		
19 Dry Husk Color (65 days after 50% silking) (Munsell code		<u>(R 9/2</u>	21 Munsell o	ode <u>2.5Y</u>	<u>8.5/4</u>
1 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=Horizont		: I	<u>3</u>		
7 Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to 9=very loose)		!	<u>6</u> <u>2</u>		
2 Hush Extension (at harvest): 1=Short(ears exposed), 2=N	/ledium (<8cm	ı), 3=Long l	<u>2</u>		
(8-10cm beyond ear tip), 4=Very Long (>10cm)		ı			
7b. EAR (Husked Ear Data)	St. Dev.	Sample Size	Mean	St.Dev.	Sample Size
<u>15.7</u> cm Ear Length	<u>1.24</u>	<u>30</u> l	<u>18.4</u>	<u>1.63</u>	<u>30</u>
41.8 mm Ear Diameter at mid-point	<u>1.44</u>	<u>30</u> l	<u>37.4</u>	<u>2.36</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>125.1</u> gm Ear Weight	<u>15.90</u>	<u>30</u> l	<u>106.4</u>	<u> 26.86</u>	<u>30</u>
14.6 Number of Kernel Rows	<u>1.40</u>	<u>30</u> l	<u>11.0</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>2</u> Kernel Rows: 1=Indistinct, 2=Distinct		1	2 2 2 10.3		
Row Alignment: 1=Straight, 2=Slightly Curved, 3=Spiral		1	<u>2</u>		
10.7 cm Shank Length	<u>1.82</u>	<u>30</u> l	<u>10.3</u>	<u>2.72</u>	<u>30</u>
Ear Taper: 1=Slight, 2=Average, 3=Extreme		1	2		
8. KERNEL (Dried):	St.Dev.	Sample Size 1	Mean	St.Dev.	Sample Size
11.0 mm Kernel Length	0.53	<u>30</u> !	<u>10.8</u>	0.99 0.57	<u>30</u>
8.0 mm Kernel Width	0.49	<u>30</u> I	<u>8.5</u>	<u>0.57</u>	30 30
4.4 mm Kernel Thickness	<u>0.57</u>	<u>30</u> !	<u>5.2</u>	<u>0.75</u>	. <u>30</u>
29.0 % Round Kernels (Shape Grade)	6.85	<u>6</u> 1	46.0	<u>10.10</u>	2
1 Aleurone Color Pattern: 1=Homozygous, 2=Segregating (1 7 Munsoll o	rode 1f	YR 8/14
7 Aleurone Color (Munsell code) 10YR 7/		J 1	7 Munsell o 7 Munsell o)YR 7/14
7 Hard Endosperm Color (Munsell code) 10YR 6/		h 4=Uich		oue <u>It</u>	11114
3 Endosperm Type: 1=Sweet(su1), 2=Extra Sweet(sh2), 3=			<u>3</u>		
American Charak Enthiorn Charak Califolia Destain 7-1 Bull I	_γsine, σ=δup	ei oweel			
Amylose Starch, 5=Waxy Starch, 6=High Protein, 7=High L (se), 9=High Oil, 10=Other	,				
	<u>1.63</u>	 <u>6</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>1.94</u>	<u>6</u>

Note: Use chart on first page to choose color codes for color traits

Standard Inbred Data

9. COB:	St.Dev.	Sample Size	Mean St.Dev Sample S
23.6 mm Cob Diameter at mid-point	<u>1.07</u>	· <u>30</u> 1	<u>19.9</u> <u>1.26</u>
10 Cob Color (Munsell code)	2.5YR 4/8	1	<u>11</u> Munsell code <u>2.5YR 5/6</u>
10. DISEASE RESISTANCE (Rate from 1(most suscep	otible) to 9 (most resistant)	; leave blank I	
if not tested; leave Race or Strain Options blank if poly	genic):		
A. Leaf Blights, Wilts, and Local Infection Diseases		1	
_ Anthracnose Leaf Blight (Colletotrichum gram	inicola)	1	Anthracnose Leaf Blight
Common Rust (Puccinia sorghi)		1	Common Rust
Common Smut (Ustilago maydis)		1	Common Smut
Eyespot (Kabatiella zeae)			Eyespot
Goss's Wilt (Clavibacter michiganense spp. ne	braskense)		Goss's Wilt
5 Gray Leaf Spot (Cercospora zeae-maydis)		. 1	4 Gray Leaf Spot
Helminthosporium Leaf Spot (Bipolaris zeicola	a) Race		Helminthosporium Leaf Spot Ra
5 Northern Leaf Blight (Exserohilum turcicum)	Race		5 Northern Leaf Blight Ra
Southern Leaf Blight (Bipolaris maydis)	Race		Southern Leaf Blight Ra
Southern Rust (Puccinia Polysora)		1	2 Southern Rust
8 Stewart's Wilt (Erwinia stevartii)		" I	5 Stewart's Wilt
_ Other (Specify)		1	Other (Specify)
. Systemic Diseases			
Corn Lethal Necrosis (MCMV and MDMV)		1	Corn Lethal Necrosis
9 Head Smut (Sphacelotheca reiliana)		1	9 Head Smut
Maize Chlorotic Dwarf Virus (MCDV)		J	 Maize Chlorotic Dwarf Virus
_ Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus (MCMV)		. 1	_ Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus
5 Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus (MDMV)	Strain		4 Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus Str
Sorghum Downy Mildew of Corn (Peronoscler	ospora sorghi)	I	 Sorghum Downy Mildew of Corn
_ Other (Specify)		1	Other (Specify)
. Stalk Rots		I	
5 Anthracnose Stalk Rot (Colletotrichum gramin	icola)	I	3 Anthracnose Stalk Rot
Diplodia Stalk Rot (Stenocarpella maydis)		1	Diplodia Stalk Rot
Fusarium Stalk Rot (Fusarium moniliforme)	•	1	Fusarium Stalk Rot
Gibberella Stalk Rot (Gibberella zeae)		1	Gibberella Stalk Rot
_ Other (Specify)		1	_ Other (Specify)
. Ear and Kernel Rots		1	
Aspergillus Ear and Kernel Rot (Aspergillus fla	ivus)	1	Aspergillus Ear & Kernel Rot
6 Diplodia Ear Rot (Stenocarpella maydis)		1	2 Diplodia Ear Rot
6 Fusarim Ear and Kernel Rot (Fusarium monilif	orme)	1	6 Fusarium Ear & Kernel Rot
4 Gibberella Ear Rot (Gibberella zeae)		1	2 Gibberella Ear Rot
Other (Specify)		1	Other (Specify)
oplication Variety Data	Page	3 1	Standard Inbred Data

Note: Use chart on first page to choose color codes for color traits.

Application Variety Data	Page 4	Standard Inbred Data
11. INSECT RESISTANCE (Rate from 1(most susceptible) to	o 9 (most resistant); Leave blank	
if not tested	St. Dev. Sample Size	St. Dev. Sample Siz
 Banks Grass Mite (Oligonychus pratensis) 		I Banks Grass Mite
Corn Earworm (Helicoverpa zea)		Corn Earworm
_ Leaf Feeding		Leaf Feeding
Silk Feedingmg larval wt.		!·- <u> </u>
Ear Damage		_ Ear Damage
_ Corn Leaf Aphid (Rhopalosiphum maidis)		Corn Leaf Aphid
Corn Sap Beetle (Carpophilus dimidiatus)		Corn Sap Beetle
European Corn Borer (Ostrinia nubilalis)		European Corn Borer
1 st Generation (Typically Whorl Leaf Feeding)	dina	1 1 st Generation
2 nd Generarion (Typically Leaf Sheath-Collar Feet	aing)	1 _ 2 nd Generation
Stalk Tunneling:cm tunneled/plant		i Foll Armanorm
Fall Armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda)		Fall Armyworm
_ Leaf-Feeding		Leaf-Feeding
Silk-Feedingmg larval wt. _ Maize Weevil (Sitophilus Zeamaize)	Approximation of the second of	Moizo Moovil
waize weevii (Shophilus Zeamaize)		I Maize Weevil
_ Northern Rootworm (Diabrotica barberi)		1 Northern Rootworm
 Southern Rotworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata) 		Southern Rootworm
Southwestern Corn Borer (Diatraea grandiosella)		I Southwestern Corn Borer
_ Leaf Feeding		I _ Leaf Feeding
Stalk Tunneling:cm tunneled/plant		l
 Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) 		I Two-spotted Spider Mite
 Western Rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) 		I _ Western Rootworm
_ Other (Specify)		Other (Specify)
12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS:		
5 Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) (Rate on sca	ale from 1=worst to 9=exellent)	I <u>2</u> Stay Green
% Dropped Ears (at 65 days after anthesis)	,	l % Dropped Ears
% Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping		I % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping
% Pre-anthesis Root Lodging		1 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging
Post-anthesis Root Lodging	•	Post-anthesis Root Lodging
5,526.0 kg/ha Yield of Inbred per se (at 12-13% grai	n moisture)	I <u>4,371.0</u> Yield
13. MOLECULAR MARKERS: (0=data unavailable; 1=data a	vailable but not supplied: 2=data supp	lied.)
1 Isozymes _ RFLP's	_ RAPD's	_ Other (Specify)
_ 1302ytte5 : 13 Li 3	_ !\\ D3	_ Other (openity)
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C.C. = Specialistic of Agriculture 1000; 1007. 100100000		

COMMENTS (e. g. state how heat units were calculated, standard inbred seed source, and/or where data was collected. Continue in Exhibit D)
Insect, disease, brittle snapping and root lodging data are collected mainly from environment where variability for the trait
can be obtained within the experiment.

Please note the data presented in Exhibit B and C, "Objective Description of Variety," are collected primarily at Johnston and Dallas Center, Iowa. The data in Tables 1A and 1B are from two sample t-tests using data collected in Johnston and Dallas Center, IA. These traits in exhibit B collectively show distinct differences between the two varieties.

N			
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE EXHIBIT E STATEMENT OF THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP	Application is required in order to determine if a plant variety procertificate is to be issued (7 U.S.C. 2421). The information is he confidential until the certificate is issued (7 U.S.C. 2426).		
1.NAME OF APPLICANT(S) PIONEER HI-BRED INTERNATIONAL, INC.	2.TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER	3. VARIETY NAME PHAJE	
4 .ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP, and Country)	5.TELEPHONE (include area code)	6. FAX (include area code)	
7301 NW 62 nd AVENUE	515-270-4051	515-253-2125	
P.O.BOX 85 JOHNSTON, IA 50131-0085	7.PVPO NUMBER 2004 00 19 82		
9.Is the applicant (individual or company) a U.S. national or a U.S. based company	/? If no, give name of country ⊠ Y	ŒS NO	
10. Is the applicant the original owner?	swer <u>one</u> of the following:		
a. If the original rights to variety were owned by individual(s), is (are) the ori	ginal owner(s) a U.S. National(s)?		
☐ YES ☐ NO if no, give name of country		. •	
b. If the original rights to variety were owned by a company(les), is (are) the	original owner(s) a U.S. based company	y?	
☑ YES □ NO If no, give name of country		,	
11. Additional explanation on ownership (Trace ownership from original breeder to	current owner. Use the reverse for extra	space if needed):	
Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. (PHI), Des Moines, Iowa, and/or its wholly the employer of the plant breeders involved in the selection and development Corporation has the sole rights and ownership of PHAJE pursuant to written such variety was created. No rights to this variety are retained by any individ	t of PHAJE. Pioneer Hi-Bred Internation contracts that assign all rights in the variety	al and/or Pioneer Overseas	
PLEASE NOTE:		<u> </u>	

Plant variety protection can only be afforded to the owners (not licensees) who meet the following criteria:

- 1. If the rights to the variety are owned by the original breeder, that person must be a U.S. national, national of a UPOV member country, or national of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus and species.
- If the rights to the variety are owned by the company which employed the original breeder(s), the company must be U.S. based, owned by nationals of a UPOV member country, or owned by nationals of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus and species.
- 3. If the applicant is an owner who is not the original owner, both the original owner and the applicant must meet one of the above criteria.

The original breeder/owner may be the individual or company who directed the final breeding. See Section 41(a)(2) of the Plant Variety Protection Act for definitions.

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